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OCI NO. 2876/55
COPY NO. 35

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
19 April 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director (Intelligence)
SUBJECT: Afro-Asian Conference Developments

The highlight of the opening day's session was the slashing attacks upon Communism by several pro-Western delegates. This development constituted a severe setback to Nehru and other neutralists who had sought to dispense with opening speeches as part of his campaign to keep the conference general and friendly rather than specific and angry.

After a number of noncontroversial and innocuous speeches, the chief delegates of Iraq, Iran and free Vietnam rose to deliver strong denunciations of Communism. Columbia-educated Fadhil Jamali drew the loudest and longest applause of the day as he lashed out at Communism, colonialism and Zionism which he described as the three greatest threats to world peace.

Chou En-lai, who previously had assumed an air of affability and passed up his chance to speak, reportedly sat silently through these speeches while Nehru walked out of the auditorium making no effort to conceal his anger. Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon subsequently called a meeting of the sponsoring powers, Iraq, and Communist China in an effort to cool rising tempers.

Chou delivered his first speech on the second day which revealed that he was still pursuing a course of moderation. He said that Communist China had not come to Bandung "to quarrel" and called for the peaceful settlement of the Indo-China and Korea questions. With regard to the former, he stated that the Geneva agreement should be strictly enforced and that "no interference or obstruction from any quarter should be allowed."

Chou has also agreed to meet with the Colombo powers, Thailand and the Philippines in what is described as an effort to find a peaceful solution to the Formosa problem. His willingness to meet with this group appears to be another

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Class. Changed To:	17
Date:	15 Sept 78
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Approved For Release 2006/05/24 : CIA-RDP91T01172R000300370014-5

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move to impress the conference as a whole of Peiping's "reasonableness," although it does give Chou the opportunity to make a spectacular move in getting his regime "off the hook."

Another important development on the second day was the introduction by Pakistan's Mohammad Ali of a 7-point program for world peace. These "7-principles" are obviously designed as a substitute for the Communist-neutralist "5-principles." These 7-principles are:

1. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
2. Recognition of the equality of every independent sovereign nation.
3. Abstention from interference in the internal affairs of one country by another.
4. Nonaggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.
5. The right of self defense exercised singly or collectively.
6. The right of self-determination of all people and abhorrence of colonial exploitation in any shape or form.
7. The settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means--namely negotiation-mediation-arbitration.

Although the neutrals failed to have their way regarding opening day speeches, their views regarding the agenda seem to have prevailed. According to Ali Sastroamidjojo, the conference president, a five-point agenda has been adopted. The topics to be discussed have been further generalized and cover economic co-operation, cultural relations, human dignity and self-determination, problems of dependent people, and international peace and co-operation.

Foreign Minister Saleh of Jordan, speaking for the Arab bloc, stated that this agenda was accepted with the understanding that the Palestine question could be discussed. It is also reported that matters concerning the peaceful use of atomic energy would be raised under the last item.

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There was a definite connection between the 16 April Soviet Foreign Ministry statement on the Near and Middle East and the Bandung conference. The timing of the communiqué underscored the Kremlin's efforts to remind the countries represented at Bandung that the USSR although not represented there is directly interested and, specifically, is opposed to the establishment of anti-Communist military blocs. Moscow stated that any continued "policy of pressure and threat in relation to countries of the Near and Middle East" would "have to be considered" by the United Nations. Otherwise, the statement was a recapitulation of Moscow's recently increased propaganda attacks on Western defense planning in that area.

In Djakarta, Secretary General Aidit of the Indonesian Communist Party has informed the press that the conference will raise Indonesia's prestige. He further expressed the view that the degree of success would depend on the amount of "healthy thinking" that transpires at Bandung and the progress made towards opposing colonialism and a "new world war."

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